THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1831. NO. 26.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of
Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.
They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.
Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.
THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build
WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,
of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.
With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.
F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.
Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.
The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.
To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.
Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.
TERMS.
Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum,* $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20
Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.
M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.
Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.
MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.
THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.
Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely.
CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.
Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR
has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.
Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.
Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.
Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.
Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.
Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.
Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.
Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,
MICHAEL WARNER.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely.
Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.
Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.
Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.
Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.
Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.
☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,
50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.
Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street: Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*
A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.
E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)
HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.
JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

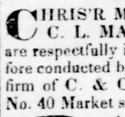
S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.
The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.
LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JOS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.



CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.
B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,
300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,
WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WANTED TO HIRE.—A Young Woman capable of nursing, and willing to make herself useful, will hear of a comfortable situation, by applying at this office. Nov. 15.

PRICES CURRENT.
JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,	$3 00 to	$3 25
do	do do	2 50 to	2 75
CAP	do do	3 00 to	3 25
do	do do	2 50 to	2 75
do	do do	2 00 to	2 25
PRINTING	do, Imperial,	4 00 to	5 50
do	Superroyal,	3 50 to	5 25
do	Medium,	2 50 to	3 25
do	Demy,	2 00 to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,	1 87 to	2 25
do	Medium,	1 62 to	1 75
do	Crown,	75 to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,	1 87 to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,		4 50 to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,		lb 20 to 22 cts.	

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:
250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

Caps! Caps!!
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.
☞*Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.
S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER
Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.
Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings Stevenses Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

Received by late arrrvals, and for sale by
DOBBIN & IRWIN:
20 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR;
40 bags Green Havana COFFEE;
20 tons PIG LEAD;
10 bbls. WATER LIME;
53 DRY SPANISH HIDES;
30 packs BUFFALO ROBES;
80 thousand COMMON SEGARS;
20 dozen PAINTED BUCKETS.
Pittsburgh, October 11—tf

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh.
Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.
W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE,
To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.
JAMES GRAY.
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by
S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.
THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

TO LET,
A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front.

And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.
JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS: 3-4 do. SHIRTINGS: DRILLINGS; Delaware, Ashton and Chester TICKINGS. A new supply just received, and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
November 15, 1831.

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business,* in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.
☞Refer to *Allen & Grant,* Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.,* Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.,* or *Macalester & Yorke,* Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.,* or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.,* New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.
NO. 24 WATER STREET,
BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines:—Also, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c.
Pittsburgh, October 25—tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.
N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.
Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions. H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise,
Job Bacon, Secretary. No. 101 Chesnut street.
Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

AUCTION.
Building Lots for Sale at Auction.

ON Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, on the premises, two valuable Lots of Grond, belonging to the Western University, situated at the corner of Smithfield and Second streets. Also, at the same time and place, will be let, on Perpetual Lease, one Lot, adjoining the above, and three others at the corner of Second street and Cherry alley. Terms will be made known at the time of sale; and a plan of the whole can be seen at the City Auction Room.
P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6, 1831.—ts

SHOVEL FACTORY.

ORDERS for *Bartram's* Shovels and Spades, double refined Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. &c., sent through the Post Office, or left at the Toll House of the Allegheny Bridge, will be punctually attended to.
JAMES A. BARTRAM, Agent.
N. B.—Smith work done generally at this establishment.
Allegheny Borough, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the house of General James Murry, in Murrysville, on the 1st Monday of January next, for three Managers to conduct the business of the company for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL JACK, *Treasurer.*
December 9, 1831.—3t*

LAW NOTICE.
GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Market; adjoining the Office of Discount and Deposit of U. S. Bank. Dec. 9, 1831.—tf.

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.
S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.
Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.
It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.
STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
CLASS No. 25, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17th, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,000
1		1,270	1,270
10		1,000	10,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
40		100	4,000
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
51		25	1,275
102		20	2,040
1530		10	15,300
11475		5	57,375
13395 Tickets			$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2,50; Quarters, $1,25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.
Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000: in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
December 6, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
CLASS No. 25, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 17th DECEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Ballots.
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11475		5	57,375
13395 tickets,			$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2,50; Quarters, $1,25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.
Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.
The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Dec. 6, 1831.

ASTONISHING, beyond all precedent!—The following is from Sylvester's Reporter, issued in New York, November 30.
☞Usual Success—Com. 30, 37, 47, the Prize of $16,000!—Also, 11, 40, 46—$2,000! being the first and third Capitals, were sold at All Lucy SYLVESTER'S, 130 Broadway: In Extra Class 34, drawn Nov. 30, 1831.
Thus, either in New York or Pittsburgh, the "Ever Fortunate," distributes Capitals Weekly.
Twenty-fifth Class Union Canal Lottery will be drawn, Dec. 17, 1831. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballotts. Tickets five dollars. Capitals——$20,000——10,000. Orders from abroad need not be post paid, when enclosing five dollars and upwards. ☞Address S. J. SYLVESTER, Pittsburgh. A discount in all cases, where sold by the package. Dec. 6, 1831.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle of December 2.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, the Secretary of the Commonwealth delivered to both branches of the Legislature, the following communication from the Governor.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Among the many arduous and responsible duties enjoined upon the executive by the constitution, there is none which, in its faithful performance, calls for more careful consideration and serious reflection than that of arranging the details, which, that it may answer the design intended, ought to enter into the annual message usually transmitted to the General Assembly at the opening of its session.

It was doubtless the design of those, by whom it was deemed to be of sufficient importance to make it a subject of constitutional direction, that every such document should be so framed and adjusted as to contain a succinct, but faithful narrative of the true state of the commonwealth, exhibiting distinctly, and without disguise, to the representatives of the people, and those whom they represent, all such prominent acts and measures adopted and transacted in the course of the administration of its affairs, as immediately effect the public interests or require legislative action, and recommending the adoption of such measures, for their deliberations, as in the opinion of the executive will best tend to promote the general welfare and to insure the prosperity and happiness of the people.

In approaching the performance of this difficult undertaking, I feel myself relieved from much of the embarassment which a different state of circumstances would have occasioned, by the consideration that whatever aspect the state of the commonwealth may present to the view of others, I feel myself warranted in declaring it as my deliberate opinion, that there has not been a period in the history of Pennsylvania, taking into consideration its present prosperous condition and its magnificent future prospects, when there was greater cause for mutual congratulation, and for devout aspirations of gratitude to the great Dispenser of every blessing, than that which the unexampled state of prosperity of this rich and flourishing commonwealth now presents. What citizen of Pennsylvania does not feel the honest glow of patriotic pride and unfeigned satisfaction in the contemplation of the eminent advantages possessed by his native or adopted state—in its abundant resources—the elevated position it occupies among its sister States—its numerous benevolent and charitable institutions, its extensive public improvements, finished and in progress towards completion, giving assurance of an ample and speedy return, sufficient to compensate for all the disquietude and uneasiness which the unavoidable delays, the heavy expenditures and the many difficulties and embarassments that occurred in the course of their construction, have occasioned—its vast and almost unlimited agricultural, commercial, manufacturing wealth—its healthful climate, its rich, luxuriant soil, its extensive and well established credit, and its citizens, enjoying every where in rich profusion all the necessaries and all the comforts and conveniences of life; with advantages such as these and in a state of unprecedented prosperity, such as is distinctly seen and felt in every section of this highly favored commonwealth, the language of complaint ought not to be heard, and poverty and want, the consequence sometimes, indeed, of accident or some peculiar casualty (which the humanity of our citizens will not suffer to remain long unrelieved,) but more frequently to be traced to indolence and vice, ought rarely to be seen within our borders.

Extending our views beyond the limits of our own State, we have abundant cause for unaffected felicitation and profound gratitude in the contemplation of our increasing greatness as a people, whose progressive improvement has been rapid and extensive beyond the example of any other nation, and the dignified and enviable superiority of whose government, institutions, and laws, in comparison with those of every other country, furnishes a subject for universal admiration and respect abroad, and inspires a laudable, patriotic pride, veneration and confidence at home. Blessed with peace and tranquillity and a disposition to cherish and preserve them—with an extended commerce rendering tributary to us the resources of other nations, and enhancing the value of our own productions; a rich profusion of agricultural products commanding generous prices, liberally rewarding the toil and labor of the industrious farmer, a sound currency circulating freely and without impediment or loss in every section of the Union; an overflowing treasury and a public debt nearly extinguished. Our domestic industry encouraged and protected, and possessing a sufficient guarantee in the opinions heretofore entertained and expressed, by the venerable patriot at the head of the general government, that internal improvements, of a national character, will not be permitted to languish; we may indeed appreciate with becoming confidence and with feelings of patriotic exultation, the unexampled success which has attended our republican form of government, formerly considered an experiment of doubtful efficacy, to sustain itself against all the variety of changes and embarrassing perplexities to which, in the course of its manifold political probations, it would necessarily be exposed: but since proved by the unerring test of time and the experience which a combination of adverse circumstances, the consequence of occasional popular commotions, but more recently of a protracted and vindictive war with a powerful foreign nation, has furnished, not only to possess the capacity to secure to its citizens a greater amount of true happiness and enjoyment, and of temporal bliss and prosperity, than is conferred by differently constituted governments elsewhere, but also to combine the strength and energy necessary for national security and protection, with the firmness and stability, which eminently fit it for every vicissitude, to which governments are exposed in the ever varying course of events.

But whilst we are indulging in congratulations with regard to the general prosperity of our common country, and adverting to the extensive artificial improvements constructed and in progress in our own commonwealth, may I not be permitted, at the same time, with the sensations of unaffected exultation and delight, which the deep interest all must feel in the subject cannot fail to inspire, to direct your attention to, and to congratulate you upon its recent extraordinary moral improvement, exemplified in the gradual, but clearly perceptible, decrease of crime of every grade and description, and especially in the manifest diminution of the number of victims to that most degrading of all vices, intemperance, the generatrix of crime; and to which most vices owe their depraved origin; but upon which the philanthropic efforts of the wise and the good every where, aided by the force of public opinion have stamped the seal of reprobation and doomed it to such an overwhelming measure of odium and ineffable contempt, that even the unfortunate votary with habits the most inveterate and confirmed cannot assume the hardihood to brave or to resist. The entire prohibition of the use of ardent spirits to persons employed upon the public works, now constructing by the State, would there is reason to believe, greatly aid in still further extirpating this loathsome and destructive moral contagion from amongst us, be attended with the most happy consequences to the individuals themselves, and produce results highly beneficial to their employers and to the state.

A kindred evil to that of intemperance, however, equally ruinous to the morals and destructive of the comfort and happiness of the community, is the practice of selling lottery tickets, and the drawing of lotteries within this commonwealth, which has been permitted to progress for many years, and is still tolerated among us; no successful effort having hitherto been made to arrest it.—And so long as we shall have a lottery drawn within the state, by the authority of law, we must expect a continual influx of tickets upon us from other states, the sales of which will be cloaked and connived at, under the legalized sales of tickets of the Union Canal Lottery. And such is the infatuation produced upon the community, by this fascinating and alluring enticement to adventure, that until there shall no longer be a vestige of a lottery authorised by law, tolerated in the state, the several acts of assembly, providing severe penalties against the venders of foreign or unauthorised lottery tickets, will remain a dead letter, and will not be enforced against offenders. The Union Canal Company having heretofore transferred the right accruing to them under the several acts of assembly authorising the lottery, to Archibald M'Intyre, a citizen of the state of New York, and the contract of transfer having recently been renewed with the transferree, for two years from the first day of January next, I would recommend that after the expiration of that period, or sooner, if practicable, such arragements with the company should if possible be made, consistent with good faith, as would relieve the commonwealth from a great and apparently interminable moral evil. It is believed that by expunging from the statute book the last act to be found there in favor of lotteries, a great and lasting benefit would accrue to the community at large, as the foundation upon which the mischief rests would then be entirely eradicated. And by providing for a rigorous prosecution of the laws already in force against the venders of foreign tickets, and of tickets, issued in our own state, without the authority of law; an end would soon be put to a grievous and growing moral malady, and the community would be relieved from a species of taxation, which, although voluntary, is of the most onerous, oppressive and ruinous kind.

As a grain growing State, Pennsylvania is not excelled by any of her sister States; and much has been done by former legislatures to encourage an increase of her agricultural productions, by making liberal appropriations for opening avenues to market, by means of artificial or turnpike roads, and for the erection of firm and substantial bridges:—And much is still in progress to be done further to facilitate the intercourse between the interior of the State and its principal cities, by means of canals and railroads, which will not fail to have a beneficial tendency in favor of extending and diffusing the business of agriculture more generally throughout the State, and of infusing into our farmers, a spirit of laudable ambition to excel as well in the quality as in the quantity of their productions; by means of which the general wealth of the State as well as that of individuals will be greatly increased. It is believed, however, that the condition of our agriculturalists might be still further improved by fostering and encouraging, by judicious legislative enactments, the culture of a greater variety of productions, and the improvement as well in the art and manner of producing as in the kind and quality of the thing produced. It is generally supposed that neither the soil nor the climate of Pennsylvania are adverse to the culture of the vine or the mulberry tree, and that both wine and silk might, in a short time, with proper attention, and the aid of legislative encouragement, be raised in such sufficient quantities as to furnish, if not a part of our staple for exportation, at least an adequate supply for home consumption. Besides there is reason to believe that the former, if successfully cultivated, would, in addition to the advantage it would confer upon the producer, have a salutary moral influence upon society, by lessening in a great measure, the sum of human misery in the diminution of the use of ardent spirits, as a substitute for which it would in all probability be used, and thus aid the philanthropic efforts of the friends of temperance in speedily removing from the community one of the most deplorable and destructive calamities with which the human family ever was afflicted.

Would not the encouragement of societies in each county, to give effect to the objects I have mentioned, and to be formed upon such principles and under such regulations as the legislature should prescribe, give a healthful and vigorous impetus to agricultural enterprise, and stimulate, in the industrious practical farmers of our State, a laudable spirit of emulation to surpass each other in the art of producing, and in the variety, the superiority and abundance of their productions? To awaken an interest upon this subject, small annual appropriations might be made, to be distributed among the several societies, and by them dealt out in the shape of premiums, to such as should merit them, which would not fail to excite a wholesome emulation among a valuable class of citizens, and add to the wealth and prosperity of the country without injuriously affecting the public treasury.

The improvement of the mind should be the first care of the American statesman, and the dissemination of learning and knowledge, ought to form one of the principal objects of his ambition. Virtue and intelligence are the only appropriate pillars upon which a republican government can securely rest: without these, liberty itself would soon degenerate into licentiousness, and our free and liberal institutions, so highly cherished by ourselves, and so much admired and respected by the wise and the patriotic of other nations, would be ingulphed in anarchy, and become the reproach of their friends and the derision of the enemies of the equal rights of man in every quarter of the globe. Under these impressions, no opportunity has been omitted earnestly to press upon the attention of the legislature, the indispensable necessity of establishing by law a general system of common school education, by means of which, in the language of the constitution, "the poor may be taught gratis," and that the benefits and blessings resulting thereupon may be extended to the rising generation, indiscriminately and universally.

It is cause for no ordinary measure of gratification, that the legislature, at its last session, considered this subject worthy of deliberation, and advanced one step towards the intellectual regeneration of the State, by laying a foundation for raising a fund to be employed hereafter in the righteous cause of a practical general education; and it is no less gratifying to know, that public opinion is giving strong indications of having undergone a favorable change in reference to this momentous measure, and by its gradual but powerful workings, is fast dispelling the groveling fallacies, but too prevalent, that gold is preferable to knowledge, and that dollars and cents are of higher estimation than learning. This powerful lever, by which the actions of men are principally regulated, is fast approaching a crisis in relation to this much agitated question, and there is reason to believe, will speedily induce legislative action in reference to it: not, it is hoped, however, too speedily for maturing a well digested system, possessing that degree of perfection by which it will be rendered generally acceptable to the people, and have a tendency to realize the ardent hopes and fond anticipations of its many warm and zealous friends. A system that would not have such a tendency, but would be received with dissatisfaction by the people, would have the unhappy effect of blasting for a time the anxious expectations of the advocates of general education; of reviving former prejudices, and of retarding for many years the progress of intellectual improvement. In order, therefore, that a system, the most perfect that can be devised, and one that will be best adapted to the views and wishes of our constituents, may be projected in the first instance, should any difficulties occur, in the course of your deliberation in relation to the subject, or in regard to the most eligible plan to be adopted, I would suggest for your consideration the propriety of appointing a commission, to consist of three or more talented and intelligent individuals, known friends of a liberal and enlightened system of education, whose duty it should be to collect all the information, and possess themselves of all the facts and knowledge, that can be obtained from any quarter, having a bearing upon, or connection with the subject of education, and to arrange and embody the same in a report, to be transmitted to their legislature at the next session, for examination and final action thereon. Such a course, there is reason to believe, would tend more than any other to elicit much valuable information that could not otherwise be obtained, would facilitate the progress and final completion of this much desired work; and would not fail to secure for it a greater measure of perfection than could under other circumstances be attained.

The policy of a protecting tariff and the encouragement given to works of internal improvement, of a national character, by the general government, are favorite measures with the people of Pennsylvania, and the former is esteemed by them as being identified with their best interests. The constitutionality of these measures is not questioned here, nor is there any doubt entertained of their entire expediency; and much as we may regret that complaints, with regard to the supposed oppressive character, and bearing of one of those measures, should obtain elsewhere; yet from the universal prosperity that is admitted to abound in every part of our happy country, there is reason to doubt whether the prevailing discontents are well founded; and we are admonished to restrain our sympathies in behalf of our complaining brethren, lest in lending ourselves to aid in relieving them from an imaginary oppression, we put ourselves in a condition to be seriously oppressed.—Upon these all engrossing questions of national policy, the voice of Pennsylvania has been repeatedly expressed through her State legislature, as well as by her representatives in Congress, and so long as she shall continue to place a proper estimate upon her own prosperity and the success of her infant manufacturing establishments, she will not cease to cherish the same sentiments in favor of measures indispensable to the successful fostering and encouragement of her domestic industry and enterprise.

The policy of abolishing imprisonment for debt is a subject which has for some time past occupied the attention of the humane and philanthropic portion of our citizens, and has awakened a deep interest in many parts of the Union, to have this harsh feature eradicated from the jurisprudence of our country. Pennsylvania has always been remarkable for the mildness of her laws, and has uniformly been in advance of her sister States in all legislative enactments founded upon the principles of humanity, or having for their object the security of personal liberty—hence it is, that she can lay a rightful claim to the proud distinction of having been the first State in the Union to have virtually abolished imprisonment for debt by the mild provisions of her insolvent laws. A citizen of Pennsylvania, who has not been guilty of fraud, and complies with the provisions of the several acts made for the relief of insolvent debtors, cannot now be imprisoned for debt in this State: with this legislative arrangement, both debtor and creditor appear to be satisfied; and how far a further exemption of the person of the debtor, from execution or imprisonment for debt, would really benefit the indigent class of our citizens, is a question worthy of grave and serious consideration.—Short credits are, it is believed, essentisl accommodations, without which the comforts of the poor man would be greatly curtailed, and although by exempting his person from execution altogether, in certain cases, his immunity from restraint would be enlarged, yet it can scarcely be doubted, that, from that very cause, his difficulties to obtain credit for even the necessaries of life would not fail to be greatly increased. To guard the public against frauds and to confine the provisions of the law *to the honest poor*, would be attended with no inconsiderable difficulty: should the subject, however, be presented for your consideration, it will doubtless receive the attention to which its importance will entitle it.

Although our State can boast of as mild, as perfect and as efficient a code of laws as an enlightened course of legislation could produce, or as a well regulated community could reasonably desire; yet there are complaints, and it is believed many of them are well founded, not indeed of any defect in the laws, but of vexatious delays occurring in the judicial administration of them; not ascribable to any want of ability, fidelity, industry and zeal in those whose duty it is to administer them, but owing principally to a defective organization or arrangement of the Judiciary System itself, and an injudicious distribution of duties to be performed, and of the public business to be transacted, among the several tribunals charged with their execution. This is a subject of too grave a character and altogether too important in its consequences to every one of us to be passed over lightly or treated with indifference. The highest judicial tribunal in the State, the court in the last resort; from whose decrees and judgments there is no appeal; and whose decisions and the principles established by them are to constitute laws of the land and to continue to be binding upon us and our posterity to the remotest generation; has become so completely surcharged with business arising from the nature of the duties that have been heaped upon it by the revival of the circuit court system, the natural increase of a spirit of litigation consequent upon a rapid and extraordinarily increasing population, and the manifold and diversified pursuits in which the population is engaged, that the whole time of the Judges is indispensably devoted to the hearing and hurried decision of causes—I say the hurried decision of causes, because from the interminable mass of business before them, which is continually increasing, and upon which their own unwearied industry and untiring efforts can make no impression, there is no time for research, examination or reflection—the supplicating, anxious appeals of the suitors, impel the judges to an exertion of all their energies to rid the docket of its cumbrous and oppressive load—and decisions are and necessarily must be, hastily made, to enable them to progress with the celerity which the necessities of the country, and a desire to despatch the public business requires. Hence the frequent difference of opinion that but too often manifests itself upon the bench, tending to create doubt and uncertainty as to what the law really is, and will, it is to be feared, ultimately, lead to a want of confidence in our judicial decisions. It is due to the judges that they should be measurably relieved from an excess of labor; it is due to their reputations as jurists and to the character of their decisions that they should have some leisure for reading and reflection; but above all it is due to the good people of the State in reference to the security and protection of their persons, their reputations and property that the Judiciary branch of the Government should be so constituted, as to afford them that security and protection, by a prompt, vigorous and wholesome administration of the laws. It is to the General Assembly that the people anxiously look for relief in this important particular—some of the existing evils have been attempted to be pointed out—and there is every confidence that the remedy will be applied.

Standing armies have always been considered as being dangerous to liberty and will not be tolerated in a free country—a well regulated militia is the only kind of military force to which freemen should resort, for defence upon any sudden emergency, either of invasion or rebellion: but to make that species of force effective, in Pennsylvania, would require a change in its organization and the manner of its discipline, entirely different to those which now exist. It is universally admitted that the present system is greatly defective in its provisions and its details, and oppressively burdensome to those upon whom it operates, without accomplishing any adequate, useful purpose.

Volunteers should be encouraged by every honorable incitement tending to induce an increase of that valuable and efficient portion of our military strength—immunities should be granted, privileges conferred and every facility afforded and provision made for the prompt organization and complete military equipment of all who are willing to enrol themselves in corps of that description.

It is altogether questionable whether any thing can be done to render the militia, as such, a better disciplined or more formidable force than it already is, without the sacrifice of more time and the introduction of a more rigorous enforcement of military tactics and discipline than in a state of peace would be either useful or necessary. More knowledge of the military art, it is believed, would be acquired in one week of actual service, than is obtained in years by the ordinary militia trainings as at present practised.

It is gratifying however to learn that a military spirit honorable to our citizens—has recently been awakened in many parts of the State, and that a laudable desire to invigorate this arm of our defence and to cause a more perfect system to be provided than has hitherto obtained, has been generally manifested.

Much valuable information will in all probability be speedily elicited from that source, and should the General Assembly feel disposed to apply the panacea of legislative reform in accordance with public expectation in relation to this subject, it will give me much pleasure to co-operate with them in any measure that will tend to relieve the system from its objectionable features, and those who are embraced within its provisions from its present onerous and useless exactions.

In compliance with the directions contained in the sixth section of the act of the 21st March last, entitled "an act to continue the improvement of the State by canals and rail roads," public notice was given in newspapers published at the seat of government and in the city of Philadelphia that proposals would be received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, until a certain day mentioned in the notice, for loaning to the commonwealth for internal improvement purposes the sum of two millions four hundred and eigthty-three thousand one hundred and sixty one dollars and eighty-eight cents, (the sum authorised by the act aforesaid to be borrowed,) reimbursable at any time after the expiration of twenty-five years from and after the first day of July then next.—Among the several proposals received (copies of which will be laid before you) that of the bank of Pennsylvania containing an offer to take the entire loan at a premium of six per cent, or $106 in money for every $100 dollars of stock to be created under the act bearing an interest of five per cent. was accepted, by which transaction the State will receive the very liberal bounty of $148,989 71. Of the loan thus made, the sum of $1,693,254 72 has been received and applied to the repayment of the temporary loan authorised by act of 12th January, 1831—for the relief of certain turnpike roads as directed by the act of 21st March last—towards payment of interest which became due on loans on the first day of August last, as authorised and directed by the last mentioned act—in disbursements for work done under old contracts, and for payment for labor performed under new contracts in pursuance of the directions contained in the same act.—The reports of the commissioners of the internal improvement fund and of the Board of Canal Commissioners will shortly be laid before you and will exhibit in detail, the several disbursements, made out of the sums drawn on account of the loan aforesaid, from which it will appear that the payments on contracts, authorised prior to the passing of the act of the 21st March last, amounted to a larger sum than had been anticipated, which will induce the necessity of a pro rata deduction from the several specific appropriations authorised by that act.

The loan of $300,000 authorised by the Act of 30th March last entitled "An Act authorising a loan of moneys to be invested in the internal improvement fund to be applied to the payment of repairs, damages and other demands upon said fund and for other purposes," was, after due notice given, also taken by the Bank of Pennsylvania, that institution agreeing to pay $106 in money for every $100 of stock to be created under the said act bearing an interest of five per cent, that being the best offer received for the entire loan was accepted, yielding to the Commonwealth the further sum of $18,000 in the shape of a premium or bounty to be applied in aid of the general interest fund. The whole amount of this loan has been drawn and expended upon the several objects and for the several purposes to which by the act aforesaid it was directed to be applied. The season having been unusually humid and rainy, breaches in the canal, where the banks had not yet become firm, were more frequent than would have been the case in an ordinary season, besides some of the streams were raised by sudden freshets to such height, as to cause great injury and destruction, not only to the works in their immediate neighborhood but also to the dams erected upon them, which called for a larger expenditure of money for repairs than would otherwise have been required. As there is no fund left therefore to meet the claims for repairs or for damages along the several lines of canal and railway, or for the payment of wages of superintendants, collectors, supervisors and lock keepers, an immediate duty will devolve upon the General Assembly to make such provision to meet the several enumerated objects as in their wisdom they shall find to be expedient and necessary.

The finances of the commonwealth derived from the ordinary sources of revenue established for the support of Government, and those pledged for the payment of the interest accruing upon loans do not vary materially from those of the last year.—By an act of Assembly, passed the fourth day of April last, the Auditor General and State Treasurer are required to close their financial year on the last day of October, instead of the last day of November of each year, as had been theretofore established by law, in consequence of which alteration their accounts transmitted to the clerk of the House of Representatives, at the present session, will exhibit the financial transactions at the Treasury for eleven months only, and not for an entire fiscal year, as formerly. From the reports made by these officers it will appear that the balance in the Treasury on the first day of November last was $124,482 82; the receipts into the Treasury for eleven months, from the 1st December, 1830, until the 31st of October, 1831, exclusive of loans, but including the premiums paid upon loans, amounted to $709,039 03; the disbursements for the same period excluding the sums for internal improvement fund and for internal improvements but including the sum of $10,425 18, paid to turnpikes and to commissioners for improving the public ground at Harrisburgh, amounted to $371,295 60; leaving an excess of receipts over ordinary expenditures of $337,734 43; for the disposition of this sum and the balance of $149,430 79 which remained in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1830, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $487,165 22; I would respectfully refer you to the several reports of the Auditor General and of the Commissioners of the internal improvement fund.

The magnificent enterprise in which Pennsylvania is now engaged in the construction of her stupendous works of internal improvement; the magnitude and extent of her loans, to enable her successfully to prosecute those works; and the necessity, that has occurred, to resort to the enactment of revenue laws, to secure the establishment of a permanent fund for the payment of interest; are all of them subjects in which the people have a deep interest, and about which they have a just claim to be correctly and minutely informed. The alarms and apprehensions, however unfounded, which the imposing grandeur, the extent, the diffusiveness and the supposed expensiveness of the works, as they enter into the grave discussions, and are introduced into the serious speculations of the day excite, and the gross misrepresentations to which they are not unfrequently most unjustifiably subjected, will furnish a sufficient justification, it is presumed, for submitting to the people, through the medium of the executive message, transmitted on the present occasion to their representatives, a brief account of the origin and progress of the system of internal improvement adopted and prosecuted in this state, and it is the more gratifying that the occasion of entering upon the performance of that part of my duty to our common constituents, happens at a time when the public works have been so far progressed in, that a large proportion of them are now in full operation, and are giving earnest of extensive future usefulness; when others of them, of considerable extent, will be in a condition for active business early in the next season; and when the residue of those under contract will it is confidently believed be finished and in operation in all the next season or early in the summer of 1833.

To make the subject plain and intelligible to every capacity is my earnest desire, and for that purpose it will be necessary to commence with the movements of the people themselves, to which it is believed, the scheme of improvement is indebted for its origin, and to enter somewhat minutely into the legislation of the State, which succeeded these movements, commencing with that which took place in the session of 1826, and tracing it down to the present time. Although surveys and examinations had been directed in some parts of the State, and some of them had been actually made, and arrangements preparatory to the commencement of a system of improvement were in progress; yet it is believed that the celebrated Canal Convention which assembled at Harrisburgh in the month of August, 1825, gave the first impulse to public sentiment in favor of commencing a system of internal improvement, within the State, upon an enlarged and extensive scale. By that Convention, composed of one hundred and thirteen members, representing forty-six counties, and combining as much talent, respectability of character, and there is reason to believe, as much genuine patriotism as could be found in the same number of individuals, any where; resolutions were adopted declaring it, among other things, to be the opinion of the Convention, "that the improvement of the commonwealth would be best promoted, and the foundations of her prosperity and happiness most securely established by opening an entire and complete communication from the Susquehanna to the Allegheny and Ohio and from the Allegheny to Lake Erie, by the nearest and best practical route, and that such a work is indispensably necessary to maintain the character and standing of the State, and to preserve her strength and resources." Other resolutions were passed by the Convention, in which they expressed their views in relation to the manner in which the public works ought to be prosecuted, &c. And so entirely did public opinion at that period coincide with the views of the Convention, in reference to the propriety of making, in the language of the resolutions, "a vigorous and united exertion for accomplishing without delay the connection of the Eastern and Western waters," that at the very next session of the General Assembly an act was passed, entitled "an act to provide for the commencement of a canal to be constructed at the expense of the State, and to be styled "The Pennsylvania Canal," (approved the 25th February, 1815,) authorising the commissioners appointed by a former act immediately to locate and contract for making a canal and locks and other works necessary thereto from the river Swatara, at or near Middletown, to or near to a point on the east side of the river Susquehanna, opposite the mouth of the river Juniata, and from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kiskeminitas, and also as soon as they should deem it expedient and practicable to construct a navigable feeder of a canal from French creek to the summit level at Conneaut lake, and to survey and locate the route of a canal from thence to lake Erie, and the sum of three hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for carrying the provisions of the act into effect.—And by an act of the 1st of April of the same year, the Governor was authorised to borrow, on the credit of the commonwealth, the sum of $300,000 to be vested in the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, to be applied to the construction of so much of the Pennsylvania canal as was then authorised by law to be made or constructed. In pursuance of the provisions of the several acts just recited, there were in that year (1826) put under contract by the board of canal commissioners twenty-two and a half miles of canal on the Susquehanna and twenty-four miles on the Allegheny river, making a total of forty-six and a half miles—the disbursements for the construction of which for that year, including preliminary surveys, &c, amounted to $141,731 38. This legislative effort of the session of 1826, laid the foundation of a system of internal improvement, which, as might easily have been foreseen, could not fail ultimately to lead to the expenditure of large sums of money on the part of the State for that object. No alarm however appears to have been excited in the public mind in regard to what had taken place, but such on the contrary was the calm and silent acquiescence on the part of the people, that at the succeeding session of the legislature, another act was passed and approved by the Governor on the 9th April, 1827, entitled "an act to provide for the further extension of the Pennsylvania canal"—by which the board of canal commissioners was authorised and required to locate and contract for making a canal up the valley of the Juniata from the eastern section of the Pennsylvania Canal to a point at or near Lewistown—also a canal, locks and other works necessary thereto up the valley of the Kiskiminetas and the Conemaugh from the western section to a point at or near Blairsville—and also a canal, locks and other works necessary thereto up the valley of the Susquehanna, from the eastern section of the Pennsylvania canal to a point at or near the town of Northumberland—also to commence operations on the feeder from French creek to the summit level at Conneaut lake, and to contract for so much as might be adapted to either of the routes in contemplation for connecting the Pennsylvania canal with Lake Erie, for which latter object the sum of $100,000 was appropriated. The act further directed, that if it should appear, after suitable examinations, that a navigable canal could be constructed between a point at or near Philadelphia or at Bristol, or any intermediate point between Bristol and the head of tide water and a point at or near the borough of Easton, then with the consent of the governor the board of canal commissioners were authorised, during the then ensuing season to locate and contract for making a portion of said navigable communication, the expense of which should not exceed $100,000. Numerous other surveys and examinations were authorised to be made, and the sum of $1,000,000 was appropriated to be applied in the manner and for the purposes mentioned in the act. In pursuance of the directions contained in the act just recited, there were put under contract in that year eighteen miles of canal on the Delaware from Bristol upwards; forty miles on the Susquehanna from the eastern division to Northumberland; forty-four and a half miles on the Juniata from its mouth to Lewistown; fifty-one miles between Blairsville and Pittsburgh, and nine miles of the French creek feeder; making an aggregate of one hundred and sixty-two and a half miles of canal; the disbursements on account of which for that year amounted to $931,975 91.

I have been thus particular, in referring to the several works directed to be put under contract, by the act of 1827, because it was the commencement of diffusive and unconnected works of improvement, and without expressing any opinion with regard to the wisdom of the measure, (which at this time would be altogether unavailing) I would simply refer those, who now object to that course of improvement and insist that the legislation of 1831 in relation to our public works should have been arrested, to that period as the one at which a successful intervention to stay the further progress of the public works might have been attended with consequences of a less injurious character than could have been the case at any time since.—Whether the policy adopted by the legislature, in passing the act of 1827 was sound or otherwise, is not now the question. The people sustained it, and evinced their satisfaction with the measure by again electing a majority of representatives to the General Assembly, favorable to a continued perseverance in further extending and prosecuting works of internal improvement; and on the 24th of March 1828, another act was passed, entitled "an act relative to the Pennsylvania canal and to provide for the commencement of a rail road to be constructed at the expense of the state, and to be styled the Pennsylvania railroad." By this last mentioned act the board of canal commissioners was authorised to contract for making canals, locks, and other works from the commencement of the Pennsylvania canal, at or near the mouth of the river Swatara, to Columbia, in Lancaster county, from Lewistown to the highest point expedient and practicable for a canal on the Juniata; from a point at or near Northumberland to Bald Eagle on the West Branch; from Northumberland to the New York state line on the North Branch; from a point at or near Taylor's Ferry to Easton; and from Blairsville to the highest point expedient and practicable for a canal on the Conemaugh: provided, however, that only ten miles from the river Swatara to Columbia; not more than twenty-five nor less than twenty on the West Branch, and not more than forty-five nor less than fifteen miles, of each of the other sections, should be put under contract during that year. The railroad across the Allegheny mountain was directed to be located &c. with a view of connecting the Juniata and Conemaugh sections of the Pennsylvania canal, and the rail road from Columbia to Philadelphia, was directed to be put under contract within that year, with a view to its completion within two years or as soon thereafter as practicable; the act authorized further examinations and surveys, and a loan of $2,000,000.

In virtue of the provisions of this act, there were put under contract in 1828, ten miles and a half of the French creek feeder, twenty six and a half miles of canal from Blairsville up the Conemaugh, forty-five miles on the Juniata, twenty-three miles on the North Branch, thirty-five miles and a half on the Delaware, and ten miles between Middletown and Columbia, making in the whole 195¼ of canal; 40¼ of rail road formation were also put under contract between Columbia and Philadelphia, and the disbursements required for that year amounted to the sum of $2,735,612 24

The act of 24th of March, 1828, was followed by that of the 22d of April, 1829, entitled "an act relative to the Pennsylvania canal and railroad," directing the canal commissioners to cause so much of the contracts already made upon the different lines of canal and rail ways to be completed within that year as should be practicable, and requiring them to enter into contracts for the execution of those sections on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal between Bristol and Easton, and the sections of the North Branch division between Northumberland and Nanticoke Falls which had not yet been commenced, and to complete the same if practicable within that year, and the sum of $2,200,000 was directed to be borrowed and appropriated to the several objects contemplated by the act. The works put under contract in pursuance of the directions of this act, were 6¾ miles of canal on the Delaware, and 9 miles on the North Branch division, and the amount of disbursement required for the year (1829) was $3,733,545 92 for canal and railroad purposes.

(To be concluded in our next.)

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4 a 4½	Steel, cc. lb	7 a 8†
pearl,	5	sad irons	6†
sc. salts	3½ a 4	Lead, in pigs	5½§
black salts	3†	in bars	6½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16	white, in kegs	$8§
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	5½	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg,	8	upper, doz.	$27a30
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 68	calf skins,	15 a 20§
Beans, sh. bush.	75†	Lard,	8½ a 9§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4	Logwood,	2½†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 50	Molasses,	37a40§
Beer,	3	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6¼§
Coals, bush.	8	8d	6½§
Candles, lb.	9	6d	7§
Copperas	2½a3	4d	8§
Cheese	5½	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal	$1 12½§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	14½a25	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9a9½	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110	cap. No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	11a12	No. 3,	2¼a2½†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17	crown wrap.	$1 12½
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5, 23		medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, obl.	$4 25 *	paper hang's p.	37a55
Feathers	34a35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	37a43§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5*
New herring,	$6a8§	do. K'y.	4½ a 4¾§
shad,	11a12§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	7a7½*
mack'l	6a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat bu.	60	lump,	15 a 16†
barley	40	loaf,	16 a 17†
rye	33	Salt,	$2 37½
corn	28	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¼	keg. lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1¼	leaf,	3†
¼ do.	87½cts	Pallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½	rough	6†
Gun powder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$130§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	15a16§	imperial,	1,35a1,45§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	2†
Indigo, Span lb.	13a24†	Wool,	40 a 65*
Bengal,	1¼ a 1½†	Wool hats, doz.	$6a6½§
Iron, b. Jun. t	$120§	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c†
blooms, Jun	$95§	new	30a31†
rolled	110§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9§	black	9¼ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 35a38§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;

OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague; if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast; it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, genuine and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time. JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1831.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We proceed to make a few of the comments upon this document which a careful perusal has suggested to our minds.—The first remark which we will make, is that which first occurred to us. It is, that as a business document, it is decidedly superior to any which has proceeded *from the cabinet* of President Jackson. It contains a brief and intelligible history of our foreign relations, colored a little, to be sure, and exhibited to the best advantage. There is, to be sure, manifested upon several topics, an illiberal and unmanly spirit towards the late President; a disposition to take to the *present* executive the credit of every favorable result produced in our foreign relations, by the talents and diplomacy of the late administration. In the case, however, of the controversy about our north eastern boundary, in which the reference to the King of the Netherlands was made by Mr. Adams, and in which the award is unpopular, marked pains are taken to announce that the arbitration was chosen by the *late* President. Still, however, the message is a creditable document to its author, Mr. Livingston, probably. There is much less, perhaps none of that pitiful play with words; that pattering in a double sense, which characterised the productions of the last cabinet; little or none of that pitiful mystification in which the Tammany hero delights to deal.

Our readers, no doubt, all recollect the loud and boisterous boastings of the partisans of the present administration upon the subject of the arrangement of the trade with the *British* colonies. This intelligence was proclaimed as a conclusive evidence of the superiority of the present matter of fact administration over that of the diplomatist, John Q. Adams. Indeed, in our country papers generally, the intelligence was so cunningly announced as to induce their less informed readers to believe that the arrangement affected the trade with *all* the West India Islands, not the *British* only, and lead them to suppose that previously, we had *no* trade with *any* West India Island.

Intelligent men who did not feel themselves bound to sing upon all occasions the praises of Martin Van Buren, denied that the arrangement was an advantageous one, and ventured to foretell that it would prove otherwise. What has been the result? In the late message, although every disposition is evinced to give the most favorable exhibition of the labers of the administration, it is distinctly admitted that our navigation *has sustained a loss*, by the discrimination which Great Britain has made in favor of her North American Colonies. A hope is however expressed that the advantages which those parts of our states, which border on the lakes enjoy, will be more than equivalent to this admitted loss. New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians should, however, bear in mind that even these advantages are obtained by diverting so much business from their canals and cities to the Welland canal and the Canadian cities. Besides had the present administration persisted, as former administrations had done, in requiring that *our* shipping should be placed upon equal footing with *British* shipping in the *British* West India Islands, the necessities of those islands would eventually have compelled the British government to accede to these terms. Mr. Van Buren, however, was so anxious to make a *brag* arrangement that he sacrificed the dignity of the country, and abandoned the just claim which had been urged by former administrations; so that our country now exhibits the singular spectacle of *foreign* shipping enjoying in our *own* ports, advantages over *our own* vessels. Thus, British vessels in *our* ports, pay just the same duties as our own, while *our* vessels pay much higher duties in British West India ports. Even this is not all, British vessels may clear from a British West India port to any part of the world, while our vessels can only clear for the United States.

In relation to the payment of the National debt, great credit is claimed for the present administration, because forty millions of it have been paid in the last three years. With as much propriety, President Jackson might have taken credit for the great eclipse of the sun on the 12th of February last, or for the recent revolution in France. All the laws for the payment of the debts were passed prior to the administration of General Jackson; and the Tariff of 1828, which has no doubt indirectly operated to increase our revenue, and thus enabled the present executive to pay so much of the debt, was approved and signed by John Q. Adams.

That portion of the message which is devoted to the case of the Southern Indians, seems, to our mind, to be marked by a heartless and cold blooded contempt of the interests of the natives. But as this whole matter has been much discussed, we dismiss it without farther comment. We will probably continue our comments in our next paper.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We present to our readers about one half of this heavy, dull, and tiresome production, and shall publish the other half in our next paper. The genius of dulness seems to have made an actual settlement in the gubernatorial chair at Harrisburgh, and would by this time have acquired an indefeasible title to the whole of his *improvement*, if the statute of limitations applied. Ever since the inauguration of Simon Snyder, the plodding genius has *once* in every year, *at least*, given the most unquestionable evidence that he held a possession which was certainly *adverse* to the claims of talent and capacity. Fortunately, however for us, the maxim that "time does not run against the king," applies in this case, and the sovereign people may at any time expel the *squatter*, and introduce in his stead a patentee who has a slight portion at least of the etherial spirit. We trust that time may soon arrive, and hope that as the years of plenty were succeeded by years of famine, that the reign of genius and talent may more happily succeed that of dulness.

COMMUNICATED.

At a large and respectable meeting of Merchants and Citizens of Pittsburgh, held pursuant to public notice, on the evening of the 12th inst., at the house of Mr. George Beale, Mr. Thomas S. Clarke was called to the Chair, and Messrs. Hugh Mac Shane, and John D. Davis were appointed Secretaries.

After explaining the objects of the meeting, Mr. Robert M. Riddle offered for consideration the following resolutions, which, with some slight alterations, after a free interchange of sentiment, were unanimously adopted.

1st. *Resolved*, That for the present we view the establishment of a transportation line between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Pittsburgh as essential to the support and promotion of the carrying trade of this city.

2d. *Resolved*, That a committee of five persons be appointed to inquire into the expediency of the measure, to ascertain the most advantageous route by which to connect with that railroad, and to visit said road for that purpose: that said committee report the result of their inquiries to this meeting at such time as they may determine.

3d. *Resolved*, That we view with pleasure the prospect of a speedy completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and that it is the interest of this city to adopt such measures as will procure its termination here.

4th. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to subscribe stock to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which shall be expended in the construction of a railroad from this city to meet the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at such point on the National Turnpike as may be considered most advantageous, and that this meeting pledge themselves to make every exertion in their power to obtain stock for the construction of said railroad.

5th. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to correspond with the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, on the subject of the resolutions relative to said railroad.

6th. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the several papers of this city.

By the nomination of the Chairman, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a transportation line, &c., in compliance with resolution secon—

Robt. M. Riddle, John D. Davis, L. Hutchinson, James Park, Sam'l Church.

Committee to correspond with the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in compliance with resolution fifth—

M. Allen, B. Bakewell, J. S. Craft, Jacob Forsyth, W. H. Denny.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned.

(Signed) T. S. CLARK, *Chairman.*

H. MAC SHANE, } *Secretaries.*
J. D. DAVIS, }

From the National Gazette.

Three of the Washington papers just received, contain, in extenso, the Secretary of the Treasury's *Annual Report on the Finances*. It occupies nearly ten columns of the Globe. Apart from the arithmetical and strictly financial statements, the most interesting topics are the Bank of the United States and the Tariff system, which are treated with an ability and frankness worthy of the general reputation of Mr. M'Lane. He recommends to Congress the preservation of the Bank, as becomes his understanding, his patriotism, and his opportunities of judgment. With regard to the Tariff, he makes, along with other pregnant suggestions, these—

"The revision and alteration in the existing duties which will be called for, cannot too early engage the attention of Congress. The information requisite to the establishment of a scale of duties upon a permanent and satisfactory basis, will require time; and a system in which so many important interests are involved, will be better subserved by prospective legislation than by sudden changes.

"The revenue derived from the present duties cannot be safely dispensed with before the period assigned for the extinguishment of the public debt; but such revised system as Congress may, in its wisdom, previously provide, may with entire propropriety be authorized to take effect from and after the 3d of March, 1833.

"The propriety of reasonably protecting the Domestic Industry is fully conceded: but it is believed it would neither require nor justify the raising of a larger amount of revenue than may be necessary to defray the expenses of the Government. Some of the evils of a surplus, which an excess of the revenue beyond the expenditure would necessarily induce, have been already noticed. To those may be added the effect upon the safety of the Union, which should certainly not be hazarded for any object not of vital importance to its welfare.

"If it could be shown that the labor and capital of the United States required greater aid to shield them from the injurious regulations of foreign States, sound policy would rather recommend a system of bounties by which the duties collected from imports might be directly applied to the objects to be cherished, than the accumulation of money in the Treasury. No such necessity, however, is supposed to exist."

The list of Standing Committees in the Senate, as appointed by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, the President pro tem. of that body, will be found under the proper head to-day, and the marked disrespect shown to Mr. Clay will not fail to shock even his fair and candid opponents. For a former Secretary of State of the United States,—one of the negotiators at Ghent,—a legislator of long and varied experience, and particularly conversant with our foreign relations—no place could be found on the Committees to whom they are referred, but a Secondary station on the Committees of Manufactures, Military Affairs, and the Militia, are assigned to him.—*N. Y. American.*

CONGRESS.

December 6.—In the Senate, the annual message of the President of the United States was received by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary, which having been read, three thousand extra copies of the message, and 1,500 of the accompanying documents were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate. On motion of Mr. King, the 34th rule was suspended so far as to authorize the election of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance by the Senate, in the absence of the Vice President; when, on balloting, Mr. Smith was chosen.

On motion of Mr. King,

Ordered, That the 34th Rule of the Senate be suspended, so far as to authorise the election by the Senate of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance in the absence of the Vice President; when, Mr. Smith was elected by ballot.

The Standing committees were then announced by the chair as follows; after which the Senate adjourned.

Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Tazewell, White, King, Forsyth, Bell.

Finance.—Messrs. Smith, Tyler, Marcy, Silsbee, Johnston.

Commerce.—Messrs. Forsyth, Dudley, Silsbee, Johnston, Wilkins.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson, Clay, Knight Miller, Seymour.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Seymour, Brown, Moore, Hanna, Waggaman.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Barnard, Troup, Clay, Kane.

Militia.—Messrs. Barnard, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Prentiss, Waggaman.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hayne, Tazewell, Robbins, Webster, Bibb.

Public Lands.—Messrs. King, Ellis, Holmes, Robinson, Hanna.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Kane, Naudain, Prentiss, Ruggles, Hendricks.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Troup, Poindexter, Benton, Wilkins.

Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Naudain, Brown, Moore.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Marcy, Hayne, Webster, Frelinghuysen, Grundy.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Grundy, Ellis, Hill, Ewing, Tomlinson.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hendricks, Poindexter, Hill, Mangum, Sprague.

Pensions.—Messrs. Foot, Chambers, Mangum, Buckner, Sprague,

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, Miller.

Contingent Fund.—Messrs. Knight, Dudley, Tomlinson.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Robinson, Ewing Buckner.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Ward of New York, reported from the committee appointed for that purpose, that they had waited on the President, who had stated, in reply to their communication of Congress being in session, that he should send a message to it on that day. The message was subsequently received, and read by the Clerk; after which 10,000 copies of it were ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Taylor, the House passed a resolution for the election of a Chaplain; and, at 2 o'clock, an adjournment took place,

December 7.—In the Senate, Mr. Hayne, on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of South Carolina for advances made to the United States during the late war, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The resolution submitted by Mr. Sprague, calling on the President for information as to the abduction and imprisonment of American citizens by the British authorities of New Brunswick, was considered and adopted. The resolution submitted by Mr. Holmes, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any further negotiation is commenced, proposed, or intended, in regard to the North Eastern Boundary of the United States, was considered, and after a few observations from Messrs. Poindexter, Holmes and Hayne, laid on the table. The Senate, after a short time spent in the consideration of Executive business, adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, the business of the election of Assistant Doorkeeper was resumed, and after several ballots, Col. John W. Hunter was elected by a vote of 101 out of 177. An order was taken upon the motion of Mr. Taylor for the appointment of the Standing Committee of the House. The annual report of the Treasurer of the United States, and of the Comptrollers unexpended balances for the last three years, were presented by the Speaker, and ordered to be printed. The usual communications on the subject of the Navy Hospital and the Navy Pension Fund, were also laid before the House, and disposed of in a similar manner. The Speaker announced his intention to call over the States in their order on Monday, for the presentation of petitions, and at 2 o'clock, the House adjourned till Monday.—*Nat Gaz.*

In the Senate, on the 7th, Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat. Mr. Sprague submitted a resolution, calling on the President for information in relation to the abduction and imprisonment of American citizens by the British authorities of New Brunswick. A message of a confidential nature having been received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary, the Senate spent a short time in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representattves, Mr. Coke, of Virginia, appeared and took his seat. A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State on the subject of the recent census; which was, on motion of Mr Whittlesey of Ohio, laid upon the table. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with the annual report upon the Finances. The report, with the accompanying documents, were, on motion of Mr. Polk, laid upon the table, and 10,000 copies ordered to be printed. The House then went into the election of its officers. For the office of Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Johnston of Kentucky, nominated John Oswald Dunn, Sergeant at Arms of the late House of Representatives. Mr. Gilmore nominated William A. Gordon; Mr. Condict, David Brearley; and Mr. Jarvis, William Robinson. On a second ballot Mr. Dunn was elected. Mr. Overton Car was elected Principal Door Keeper out of five candidates: and the House proceeded to the election of Assistant Door Keeper. Thirteen candidates were put in nomination; and the House balloted once without arriving at a choice. An adjournment then, at half past two, took place.—*U. S. Tel.*

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.—Mr. Krepps moved that the usual standing Committees be appointed. Senate having refused, on motion of Mr. Boyd, to add one on divorces, the resolution was adopted, and the Speaker announced the following:

Accounts.—Miller, Blythe, Mechling, Jackson, of Huntingdon, Kern.

Claims.—Sullivan, Krepps, Smyzer, Matheys, Drumheller.

Judiciary.—Kerlin, Packer, Miller, Livingston, Burden.

Militia System.—Ringland, Piper, Robinson, Matheys, Cunningham.

Banks.—Boyd, Jackson, of Huntingdon, Bertolet, Houston, Taylor.

Education.—Hassinger, Jackson, of Chester, Livingston, Fullertod, Morris.

Roads, Bridges and Inland Navigation.—Cunningham, Petrikin, Hays, Drumheller, Hassinger.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.—Drumheller, Jackson, of Chester, Bertolet, Wilbor, Robinson.

Election Districts.—Krepps, Klingensmith, Piper, Blythe, Fullerton.

Vice and Immorality.—Fullerton, Boyd, Drumheller, Robinson, Mechling.

To Compare Bills, &c.—Krebbs, Piper, Bertolet, Miller, Kera.

Corporations.—Packar, Hays, Miller, Hassinger, Klingensmith.

Estates and Escheats.—Morris, Miller, Petrikin, Ringland, Boyd.

State Library.—Burden, Piper, Wilbor.

On Revenue Bills.—Taylor, Burden, Jackson, of Huntingdon, Klingensmith, Boyd.

On Public Buildings.—Steover, Ringland, Bertolet, Miller, Hassinger.

December 9.—Mr. Petrikin offered the following resolution, which was read a second time, and adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Senate proceed to the nomination of candidates for the office of Senator, to represent this state in the United States, in the place of Isaac D. Barnard, resigned; and also to nominate a Teller on the part of the Senate, to officiate on the part of the Senate, on Tuesday next, and that the Clerk of Senate acquaint the House of Representatives accordingly."

Mr. Krepps nominated Henry A. Muhlenberg.
Mr. Wm. Jackson nominated Richard Rush.
Mr. Boyd nominated Joseph Hemphill.
And Mr. Drumheller nominated Jesse R. Burden.

Dec. 10.—Agreeably to order, the House went into the nomination of candidates for United States' Senate.

Mr. Waugh nominated *H. A. Muhlenberg.*
Mr. Peltz nominated *Jesse R. Burden.*
Mr. Brown nominated *Geo. M. Dallas.*
Mr. Davis nominated *Joseph Hemphill.*
Mr. Pennypacker nominated *Richard Rush.*
Mr. Valentine nominated *Samuel B. Davis.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 8.—The following standing committees were announced from the chair.

Committee of Ways & Means—Messrs. Patterson, (of Washington,) Riddell, Stewart, Ashmead, Anderson, Hopkins and Wallace.

Judiciary System—Messrs. Shannon, M'Culloh, Fuller, Findlay, Smith, Greenough and Ramsey.

Claims—Messrs. Ramsey, Stewart, M'Williams, Platt, Campbell, Collar and Shearer.

Agriculture—Messrs. Oliver, Kerr, Potteiger, Picking, Kneppley, Lynn and Hinckle.

Education.—Messrs. Anderson, Stokes, Houston, Vansant, Kerk, Dunlop, and Buchanan.

Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Dunlop, Wanner, Bayne, Boileau, Mackey, Donnel, and Griffith.

Accounts.—Messrs. Huntzinger, Shearer, Ried, (Armstrong,) Irvin, McKeehan, Weyand, and Porter.

Militia System.—Messrs. Davis, Power, McWilliams, Patterson, (of Fayette,) Gross, Mathiot, and Buchanan.

Election Districts.—Messrs. Boyer, Hoover, Felton, Whitehill, Weida, Berrels, and Cocklin.

Banks.—Messrs. Peltz, Riddell, Brown, Bratton, Broadhead, Beecher and Moorhead.

Estates and Escheats.—Messrs. Waugh, Goodman, Fox, Coplan, Marshal, Burrows, and Mitchell.

Bridges, State, and Turnpike Roads.—Messrs. Gebhart, Johnston, Strohm, Tomlinson, Martin, Stokes and Spayd.

Corporations.—Messrs. Read, (Susque.) Goodman, Ruhle, Ashbridge, Rankin, James, and High.

Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Hemphill, Read, (Susque.) Power, Crawford, Beaver, Gailbraith, Heston, Walker, Oliver, Valentine, Overfield, Kelchner, and Purviance.

Local Appropriations.—Messrs. Hopkins, Andrews, Gebhart, Flickinger, Sharon, Kerr, and Ried, (Armstrong.)

Vice and Immorality.—Messrs. Tomlinson, Pennypacker, Kauffman, Roush, Fox, Hoover, and McKeehan.

To compare bills, and present them to the Governor.—Messrs. Miller, Platt, and Lovett.

Library.—Messrs. Kerk, Roush, and Hinckle.

On the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Vansant, Ashbridge, Bratton, Picking, and Wanner.

The editor of the Williamsport (Washington County, Md.) Banner, after announcing the opening of the Ohio Railroad to Frederick, says—

The road being ready for use the whole distance between Frederick and Baltimore, it is supposed that all the produce, or nearly all, sent to the Baltimore market by the way of Frederick, will be deposited at the latter place, and transported thence upon the Railroad. To meet and accomodate this state of things, extensive warehouses are in a course of erection at the Frederick depot, where flour and other articles of produce, as well as return loads from Baltimore by the Railroad, will be forwarded thence to their places of destination. The company have in readiness *two hundred* cars for burdens, besides passenger cars, which will be forthwith put upon the road. The distance between the two places, by the Railroad, is *sixty* miles; and the rates of transportation are, for produce and merchandise, *four cents* per ton, per mile; for passengers 3 cents per mile. By the 12th inst. the road will be in full operation.

These facts relating to the road, which we have mainly collected from a gentleman in the service of the Company, will enable the farmer, the miller and the merchant to calculate the saving in the cost of transportation which will already accrue to them from adopting the Railroad as the means of conveyance for their respective articles of trade.—A ton of flour, say ten barrels, will cost in the transportations $2 49 from Frederick to Baltimore—or 24 cents the barrel. The cost then of sending a barrel of flour from this section of country to Baltimore, by way of the Railroad, allowing a suitable rate for wagoning it to Frederick, will be at least 25 per cent. cheaper than by the turnpike—an advantage that will not be overlooked by the thrifty and the public-spirited among us. As for the traveler, it has been aptly remarked, that wherever a Railroad exists, no man can afford to foot it, seeing that his journey can be accomplished far cheaper in a car, particularly where any considerable distance is to be traversed.

Colonization Society.—The march of this institution in public favor, is steadily onward. We learn this morning from the Kentucky papers, that a resolution has passed both Houses, requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act of Congress setting apart an annual appropriation out of the national funds, to assist in colonizing free persons of color on the coast of Africa. At a recent meeting of the Managers of the Colonization Society of this city, it was resolved to request all the kindred societies of the United States to press a similar application upon the attention of Congress.—*New York Spectator.*

The Tariff.—There are various projects and speculations concerning a modification of the Tariff. We fear that the friends of the "American system" have, in some cases, too easily fallen into the schemes of its opponents. "Caution is the parent of security." Let time be allowed for full reflection—for the subject is one of vital importance.

We see an idea thrown out that Mr. Clay is prepared to make a "compromise upon the Tariff of 1816." We have no information on this subject other than what we see in the newspapers—but a recession to the Tariff of 1816, would, indeed, "*break down the iron arch;*" and we venture to assert that neither Mr. *Clay*, nor General *Jackson*, nor both together, can make such a "compromise."—*Niles.*

Berlin, Oct. 7.—The following table of the proportions of deaths from the cholera to the population of the places which have been visited by it, shows an enormous difference, the causes of which it would be interesting to ascertain precisely.—

Statement of the number of persons who died of the Asiatic cholera out of 1000 inhabitants, from the first manifestation of the disorder to the 36th day.

In Lemberg	44⅓	In Konigsberg	9
Riga	25⅓	Elbing	8
Mitau	26½	Dantzic	6½
Posen	12½	Stettin	5
Petersburgh	12	Berlin	3

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of North Carolina, to raise a fund for the removal of free persons of color to Liberia, proposing to lay a tax of ten cents for that purpose on every black poll in the State.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 13th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Francis Herron, Lieutenant ALFRED BECKLEY, of the United States Army, to AMELIA NEVILLE, daughter of Neville B. Craig, of this city.

DIED,

On the 8th inst, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. JANE G. SMITH, aged 42 years.

ROXABELL—By Mrs. Sherwood, Author of "Lady of the Manor" "Little Henry and his bearer," &c. &c.: in three volumes. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Dec. 16. No. 51 Market street.

THE Pittsburgh Philosophical Society will meet at the new University, at 6¼ o'clock, P. M., 19th inst. A Lecture will be delivered by Dr. Bruce, and *the question* discussed, *What is the cause of the Aurora Borealis, and what effect has it on the weather.*—Officers to be elected.
JOHN M'FADEN,
Dec. 16.—It. *Secretary.*

EXCHANGE.

UNCURRENT Notes of all the Banking institutions in the United States, bought at the lowest rates of Exchange. *Every description of Gold* wanted at all times, for which the highest premium will be paid. Bank of England Notes, and Broken Bank paper bought and sold. Drafts and Notes of hand collected on all the principal cities and towns in the United States, by GEO. A. COOK, *Lottery and Exchange Broker*, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 16.

THE BRAVO—By the Author of the Spy, Pilot, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co.,
December 16—2t 73 Wood street.

Another $10,000—*sold by Sylvester!!!*

THE 24th Class Union Canal Lottery was drawn on the 3d inst.—I had the pleasure of selling, from my Jersey office, the Grand Capital, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! To this, add the $16,000, and $2,060, sold by me on the 30th of last month—and then, who can dispute that mine is of all offices the most successful.

NEXT SATURDAY, the 25th Class Union Canal Lottery will be drawn. Capitals $20,000 and $10,000! Tickets $5. Tickets, Shares and Packages of same, in every variety of numbers, for sale at 16 Exchange Buildings.
Dec. 16. S. J. SYLVESTER.

FOR sale at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, 16 Exchange Buildings—Down Tippets, for the Throat; White Rabbit Skins; Swan Skins; Buckskin Vests; Ladies' Albums; Playing Cards; Engravings; Prints; Sealing Wax; Writing Paper; Quills; Visiting Cards—all of which will be sold very cheap. December 16.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

SHOES! SHOES!!

PATRICK NICHOLSON,

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store, No. 72 Market Street,

HAS just received from Boston and Philadelphia, complete assortments of BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of all kinds and qualities, at the most reduced prices possible, at wholesale and retail.—From his experience in the Shoe Business, he flatters himself that his assortment is amply complete, having selected the entire stock himself: he therefore invites his old customers to renew their dealings with him—he will be thankful for all favors.

P. N. will manufacture Boots and Shoes for customers as formerly. All his work will be warranted. October 14, 1831.—3mwi.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞ Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞ The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

STRAY COW.—Came to the Farm of the subscriber, living at the four mile run, a White and Red Cow—white face, and little crumply horns—bored for the hollow-horn, and a piece off the left ear.

WALTERS SHEPHERD.
December 2—3t*

STRAYED OR STOLEN from my residence in Irwin street, about two weeks since, A BLACK COW, with short bowed horns. She had, when she went away, a piece of rope around her head: she has a long tail, the middle of which is white. She has white on her hips, is about seven years old, is heavy with calf, and the hair curls up between her horns. Any person returning her to me, or leaving information at this office where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.
CARR M'ELROY.
December 9, 1831.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

231 ACRES OF FIRST RATE UPLAND, lying on the old road from Pittsburgh to Washington. There is about 120 acres of cleared land, in good repair. The contemplated railroad passes through the improvements. Any person wishing to purchase a good farm will do well to examine for themselves. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Williamsport, Washington county, Pa.
JOHN M'FARLANE
September 20—tw3mo

MACKAREL.

100 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel, warranted prime. Just received and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
December 2—tf

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, JR. & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH ST'S,
Have on hand and will constantly keep a supply of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

WHICH they will sell, wholesale and retail, on the most accommodating terms.—Country Merchants and others are invited to call.
November 8—1831—w2mo

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Thirteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of busines, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1832.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: In France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,
"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Three lots in the town of Albion, in the state of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 31¼ acres of land in Butt township, Lancaster county, Pa., *for sale Low.*

☞ The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

FOR RENT,

TWO FIRST RATE FARMS, on the Ohio river, 3 or 4 miles from Beaver. A large proportion is excellent river bottom, and the upland level, of the best quality, and easily worked. None need apply unless they can come strong handed, and well recommended for industry.—The rent to be paid in produce.—Apply to Mr. Abishai Way, Market street, or to the subscriber on the premises. WM. VICARY,
Crow's Bottom, Beaver Road.
December 2—wlmo.

WANTED—To take charge of and superintend a White Lead Manufactory—a man who understands the business well, and whose moral character and habits of industry can be highly recommended. Such a person can be informed of a very desirable situation, by applying to Cochran & Irwin, No. 108 Second street, Pittsburgh.
December 2—tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Take notice that we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors—that the said Court have appointed the fourth Monday of December next, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged. PETER L'HORTON,
Confectioner, Pittsburgh.
JOHN HANCOCK,
Late Tanner, Pittsburgh.
December 2, 1831.—3t*

Cash will be given for

RYE AND CORN,

DELIVERED to the Subscriber at Birmingham, near Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH HAYS.
December 9, 1831.—w3t

NOTICE.—Thomas Fink having made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to the said Fink are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or either of them, on or before the first of January next, otherwise legal means must be taken to enforce payment. The terms of the assignment may be seen by calling on either of the subscribers. THOMAS SAMPLE,
Nov 11—wtlJ JOHN LEECH.

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to the subscribe for professional services, for a longer period than six months, are requested to settle their accounts before the first of January next.
JAMES R. SPEER.
November 4, 1831—w7t.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29.—tf

ORANGES.

16 BARRELS Fresh Oranges of good quality, which are expected to arrive from the eastward, on Saturday, the 10th inst., will be sold low to close a consignment.
JOHN D. DAVIS,
Dec. 6—3t. No. 38 Water street.

CLUB BOOK—Nos. 13 and 14 of Library of Select Novels: being Original Tales, by various Authors, edited by the Author of Pauline's Legacy. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 51 Market street.
Dec. 9, 1831.—3t.

LAST NOTICE!

ALL accounts for newspaper subscription and advertising, which have remained due us since September 1829, will be put into suit without delay for immediate collection.
D. & M. MACLEAN.
December 2, 1831.—3t

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf.
December 9, 1831. }

RECEIVED, per late arrivals, and offer for sale, *FIFTY BARRELS MOLASSES.*

G. C. ANDERSON & Co.,
Dec. 9, 1831.—tf. 148 Wood street.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to his New Warehouse, No. 38 Water street and No. 78 Front street, where he offers for sale, at the lowest market prices, *a General Assortment of PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED ARTICLES. GROCERIES, &c. &c.*, among which are the following, viz:—

50 tons Juniata Iron, assorted;
10 do. Common do. do.
250 Kegs Juniata Nails and Brads, assorted;
5 Tons Pig and Bar Lead;
7 do. Bacon;
30 Hhds. prime Ky. Leaf Tobacco;
40 Bales do. do. do.
100 Kegs manufactured do.
30 Boxes do. do.
100 do. Shaving Soap;
150 Bags Rio and Havanna Coffee;
50 Barrels first quality N. O. Sugar;
50 do. No. 2 Mackerel;
20 do. do. 3 do.
12 do. N. O. Molasses;
5 Tons Logwood;
19 Bags Pepper;
10 do. Pimento;
200 Reams Wrapping Paper;
150 do. Writing do.
50 do. Printing do.
60 Spanish Hides;
20 Bales first quality Tennessee Cotton;
15 Bbls. Cranberries;
100 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
25 do. Assorted Glassware;
400 lbs. Lambs' Wool;
50 Boxes Spanish Segars;
100 do. Superior Common do.
200 do. Melee do.

A quantity of Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Patent Buckets, Shovels, Spades, Augers, Wheel Irons, Blacksmith's Vices, English and American Steel, White and Red Lead, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

November 22—7t

HOUSES TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, a large Three Story Brick House, suitable for a Store and Dwelling House, situate in the Diamond, next door to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Possession can be given immediately.

Also, two Two Story Brick Dwelling Houses, and one Two Story Frame Dwelling, situate on Marbury street, between Liberty and Penn streets. These houses are in excellent order. Possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

Also, two Two Story Frame Dwelling Houses, situate at the end of Fourth street, in good order, and pleasantly situated—possesion can be given 1st April, 1832.

☞All these houses will be leased for one, two, three, four, or five years, on accommodating terms. Inquire of the Subscriber, at his residence, next door to the office of the Gazette, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. MOSES CULLEN.

December 2, 1831.—tf

CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, for 1832.

JUST received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 51 Market street, the Christian Almanac, for 1832.—Almanacs of all descriptions, for 1832, for sale as above.

December 2—6t.

25 CASES FUR HATS—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner of Wood and Front streets. Dec. 2—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 25 for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17th, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

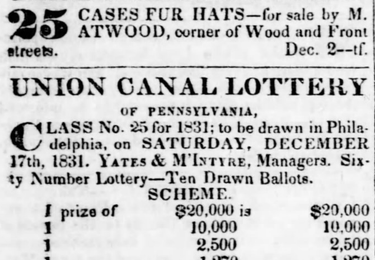
SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,270	1,270
10	1,000	10,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
40	100	4,000
51	50	2,550
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
51	25	1,275
102	20	2,040
1530	10	15,300
11475	5	57,375
13395 tickets.		$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2,50; Quarters, $1,25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
December 6, 1831.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,



FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach
PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

FOR SALE,

50 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco; 75 do. New Orleans Sugar; 30 bbls. No. 2 Mackeral;
20 tons Pig Lead;
250 reams Crown Straw Wrapping Paper;
20 kegs Manufactured Tobacco;
50 boxes Cavendish do.

Which the subscribers offer on liberal terms.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

To Millers and Flour Manufacturers!!

FOR SALE

THE New Allegheny-town STEAM GRIST MILL, built last year, running two pair of four feet French Burrs, a Country and Merchant Bolting Machine of a superior quality. She is situated at the intersection of Robinson and Craig streets, and from her vicinity to the canal is well adapted to carry on a considerable business. Being situated in a lot 110 feet by 80, there is room enough for the erection of all necessary buildings. To those engaged in the above business such a situation seldom occurs; and, from her known good character, she must always command a large share of public patronage. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1832. For further particulars inquire at the premises, where all necessary information will be given.

N. B.—Plenty of MACHINE CUT LATHS, of a superior quality, for sale. Sept 23—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

JAMES HANSON,
SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No.* 51 *Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately*, Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.

Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack, consisting of Eagle, Henry Eighth, Merry Andrew, &c. Also, very superior Real Havannah Segars; together with Books and Engravings. For sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange Buildings. Nov. 29.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

MERCHANTS and others from the Western States will find it to their advantage to call at this Office, and have their money exchanged.—Every description of Western Paper received at a small discount, and United States' Bank Paper given in exchange. Foreign and American Gold purchased at the highest premium rates.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 18, 1831.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

THE Subscribers offer for sale a Small Lot of very Choice WINES, consisting of
2 Casks Superior Old Port;
6 Baskets Sparkling Champagne;
3 Boxes Hock;
3 do. Hermitage.

These wines were selected with much care for family use, and will be found superior.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,
Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:
Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

New Establishment!!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

DRY GOODS AND FUR STORE!

AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER; where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool.—City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1831.—3m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK.
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
September 29

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT in the village of East Liberty, four miles east of Pittsburgh. The above property is situated near the centre of the village, house commodious, and nearly new. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to Mr. Allen Brown, near the premises, or to the subscriber, in Wilkins township. JACOB SNIVELY.

December 2—3t*

COTTON.

100 BALES Tennessee Cotton in Store, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
November 29, 1831.—tf.

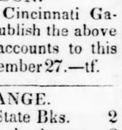
TARIFF FOUNDRY,
AND
STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y



THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1		
Camden	1	Pottsville	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
Delaware	½ to 1	Scioto	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Natchez	5	Urbana Bk.	3
Louisiana	5	Michigan	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	South Carolina	3
		Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
October 11

SYLVESTER'S
Lottery & Exchange Office
NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION
OF
PHANTASMAGORA,
AT THE
PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM!
S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that, in addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PHANTASMAGORA has been got up at considerable expense, and *will be exhibited every evening*, at 8 o'clock. Nov 8—tf

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by
Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Sake's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.